MB. PALMER MAKES A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT IN THE SENATE.

Essential That We Settle Our Own Monetary Difficulties Before We Invite Other Nations to a Conference... The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.-The Senate was found to be this morning in its chronic no quorum condition, but, after a roll call, the attendance of fortythree senators (an exact quorum) was ascertained, and the routine morning business was proceeded with.

After the routine morning business, an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill was offered by Mr. Morgan. It revives the coinnge act of 1837, and provides for the remission of 20 per cent. of import duties on goods imported from countries that admit standard silver dol-lars, of the present weight and fineness, as legal tender for all debts, public and

The silver purchase repeat bill was taken up at 11,30, and Mr. Doiph con-He sent to the clerk's desk and had thued his speech of yesterday afternoon. read extracts from President Cleveland's read extracts former administra-messages during his former administra-tion, giving his views on the subject of silver. He said that those extracts justified the statement that the success of the Democratic party, with such a candi sate, was the verdict of the American people in favor of the discontinuance of the purchase of silver and of the coinage of silver dollars. In the extracts which he had read, that course had been urged by President Cleveland in unmistakable language, and the reasons for it

Teller asked him what he thought the chances were (judging from the messages he had read) of any legislation friendly to silver during the present administration. Did he think there was hope for such legislation, unless it

ministration. Did he think there was any hope for such legislation, unless it was attached to the repeal bill?

"If I cast my vote for the repeal of the silver purchase act, as I expect to do," Mr. Dolph replied, "I will not do it with the expectation that during the present administration there will be any other legislation concerning silver. I do not know a single utterance of President cicveland's from the time of his first letter to Mr. Warner, ot Ohio, before his first inauguration up to the present time that would lead any one to suppose he had changed his position in relation to silver coinage, or that he did not stand to-day in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law and opposed to the further purchase of silver buillion and to the further purchase of silver dollars. I do not expect that he will recommend to Congress any legislation looking to the use of silver, by the United States, without the co-operation of other countries. And I do not expect that Congress could pass any act for the use of silver by this country alone, that would be in favor of what he considers a practical use of silver. The free coinage of silver is only practicable with an international agreement, by which the mints of all commercial countries of the world shall be open to the free coinage of silver at an agreed ratio."

In a colloquial discursion as to whether sgreed ratio

an agreed ratio.

In a collequial discussion as to whether the administration would take any step to bring about an international arrangement that would secure bimetallism throughout the world, Mr. Palmer, of

nois, said: I am not authorized to speak for the resident, but I have no doubt that the resident regards it as essential that we stile our own policy before we invite settle our own policy before we invite other nations to a conference. I have no doubt wat the President understands that while we continue the purchase of while we continue the purchase of the repealed because they were unnecessary, because they were not in the genus of our government because the genus. any attempt at adjusting bimetallism with foreign countries. I am quite cer-tain that the President believes (but 1 im not authorize to make the statement) that so long as we continue the purchase of silver and undertake to support silver coinage we would appeal in vain to oreign governments to enter into any greement to establish international bi-

Mr. Dolph wound up by declaring, as he had said in the opening, that the operation of the Sherman law was not for the business disasters and financial disturbances. But there was a large number of people in the United States who believed that it was; and therefore, the safer course was to repeal

Mr. Power (Mont) addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal bill, assert-ing that no argument had been made that would justify the unconditional

repeal of the Sherman law.
Mr. Teller stated that he had taken sufficient interest in the question to go to the Treasury to make inquiries on the subject, and he had been informed by the Treasurer himself that no silver cussion drifted into the question as whether the fail in saver was syn-onous with, and the cause of, the fall chronous with and the cause of the fall in the prices of wheat and cotton—Messra. Shewart and Butler contending that the two things were closely related, and Mr. Gray taking the opposite ground.

Mr. Palmer went on to argue that the coinage of silver would drive out the Finally he came back to the point he had started-the impotency of "If," he said, "the Senate has no power to govern itself, no power to register its own decisions when it has reached a conclusion, then it is an abortion. And the time will come when the country will insist that the Senate in the interest of law and of right, and in the exercise of its great powers declare (some way or the other) that it ent of the majority is matured, at majority shall be permitted to reglear its determination. It is not now. I do not propose anything. I came here with great views of the disnity and authority of the Senate. I had heard of its courtesies, of its large claims to public enate deserves all that can be said still there is one thing that it cannot do. It has not the power to make a law, unless by the will and consent

Mr. Dubois: I agree with almost and the remarks of the distinguished senator; but I think that the fact is that whenof any measure in this country the Senill immediately respond to it; but mate knows that it is not going to his bill. There is no sentiment in mate in favor of it. I honestly believe that there are not ten senators here who actually desire to pass this unconditional repeal bill. If there was a strong sentiment here in favor of it, the Senate would pass it. There is a manufactured sentiment outside, but that does not exist in this chamber.

Paimer concluded with a protest the time will come, and is very near and, when the sensible men of this lay will say that the Senate must t some law by which it can govern

After a short time given to executive business the Senate, at 5:5, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives. The call of the committees in the quickly dispersion this morning was unproductive of was injured.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VIEWS results; and the debate on the Federal

results; and the decate of the relation repeal bill was resumed.

Mr. Northway (Rep., Obio) in speaking against the measure, said that it was a peculiarity of his to stand by the under dog in a fight, and realizing that the United States was the under dog in this fight, he took some pleasure in the states that was the under dog in this fight, he took some pleasure in the states was the under dog. defending that under deg. He then en-tered upon an argument to prove that tered upon an argument to prove that the laws were perfectly constitutional.

Mr. Kyle (Dem., Miss.) spoke in opposition to the Federal election laws. The minority report of the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President had never been equalled for injustice by any report that he bad ever read; and he denounced the statement made in that report that Mississippi had the most perfectly operating system for fraud yet devised in the South. He submitted that there was no good reason that Missis-

there was no good reason that Mississippi should be held up and criticised and the election methods north of Mason's and Dixon's line should not be open to criticism. He proceeded to criticism. icise the statutes of the States from which the members who signed the minority report came. Referring to the statutes of Nebraska (represented by of Nebraska (represented by he read a law passed when Nebraska was a territory restricting suf-frage to "free white men." What would would be thought of Mississippi if she

ir. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) Do you honestly Mr. Kyle-I don't think except honestly; want you to remember that.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Ray-I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) Kyle-I accept your apology this time. (Laughter.)
The question propounded by Mr. Ray was unimportant, and the answer was

Murray (Rep., S. C.) interrupted Mr. Murray (Rep., 3. Interview of the Mr. Kyle with the question whether, in a government like ours, suffrage should be one of manhood, inasmuch as that suffrage was hie only defence of the

Mr. Kyle was about to pass the question over, when Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) rose, and in his vigorous manner called for

an answer.

Mr. Kyle (not exactly understanding the question, and believing that Mr. Boutelle did not either) asked the gentleman from Maine to repeat it, remarking at the time that another Daniel had come to judgment.

Mr. Boutelle declined to do so. It was are southern declined to so. It is a question propounded by the gentleman from South Carolina. At his request Mr. Murray repeated the inquiry. In reply Mr. Kyle said that suffrage was whatever the State made it. That does not answer it, laimed Mr. Houtelle, No Daniel eve came to judgment in that way. We will

have to re-name you if you cannot answer it better than that.

Mr. Kyle-I will answer any question that the gentleman from Maine wishes to ask. But I do not yield now. I think you (alluding to Mr. Boutelle) had bet-

It is better for you, I think," was Mr. Boutelle's retort. "I think it is better for you, too," was

"I think it is better for you, too," was Mr. Kyle's rejoinder.
"I did not understand the answer to my question," interjected Mr. Murray. Mr. Kyle: What is it that you want me to answer? (Laughter.) Mr. Murray repeated his question. Mr. Kyle replied that (not comprehending exactly what the question meant) he would answer "No." What did the gentleman mean by "manhood?"

tleman mean by "manhood? Mr. Murray replied that he meant by manhord any man who was twenty-one years of age and was of sound mind and

ime under the laws. Mr. Kyle reiterated his negative answer to the question, and he said that he was in accord with the constitution of Missis-sippi, to which he had taken his oath. Mr. Boutelle: What about the oath you

Mr. Kyle: The same way. (Laughter.)
Mr. Kyle: The same way. (Laughter.)
Mr. Kyle then went on to argue the repeal bill. The Federal election laws should

ons, and because they were a tax upon Bowers (Rep., Cal.,) in speaking against the bill, denominated (surcasti-cally) the election laws as a "frientful spectre," and then went on to ridicule the he giants were training for the last grea drogate. They were tightening up their belly-bands. While the giants were in raining quarters the House was deserted. When the giants shied their castors into

he ring the attendance might be larger. Mr. De Forest (Dem., Conn.,) followed with an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dunphy (Dem., N. Y.,) asked for
the immediate consideration of the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. His re-quest was granted. The vote on the bill esulted 14 to 13, and Mr. Warner raised

The House then, at 4:55, adjourned.

The Bankruptey Bill Reported,

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct 5.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day de-cided to report favorably and without amendment the bankruptcy bill intro-

duced by Mr. Oates of Alabama. When the measure was taken up by the committee, it was thought that it would take at least a month to dispose of it. After brief discussion of the mat-ter, the conclusion was reached that no agreement could be reached on certain agreement could be reached on certain sections of the bill in committee and that it was a waste of time to further discuss it, so it was decided to report the measure favorably. All members of the committee, even those voting for the bill, reserved the right to oppose it when it comes up for consideration in the House and to offer amendments and substitutes

The bill is similar to the Torrey bank ruptcy bill and was discussed by the committee last Congress for two months

THE BOYNTON INCIDENT. It is Practically Closed, Though the Man is Still on the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.-The Boynton-Rio incident has practically closed. A conference between Secretaries

Gresham and Herbert has resulted, it is understood, in the conclusion that he has committed no offerce cognizable by the laws of the United States, and consequently there is no object in bringing him here. As a measure of precaution against his interfering in any way in the civil war in Brazil he will be kept as a prisoner on the United States steamer Charleston, howtry and he can do no further harm there

First Contested Election Case,

House Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to consider the contested election cases of Whatiey against Cobb, of the Fifth Alabama disagainst Cobb, of the Fifth Alabama dis-trict. Neither contestant nor his attorney appeared, and Representative Cobb sug-gested that in order that all parties should have a fair trial the case should be post-poned, and the committee fixed October 17th for the part heading. The com-17th for the next hearing. The 20th of October was fixed for hearing argument in the case of O'Neill against Joy, of the Eleventh Missouri district.

French Strikers Riot.

PARIS, Oct. 3.-The striking coal miners started riots last evening at Levin, in the Department of Pash-De-Calals and Dracourt, in the Department of Eure. In both towns the military and police quickly dispersed the crowds and robody was injured.

ANOTHER RESTRICTION.

CONGRESSMEN MUST GET THUR-RER'S P. RMISSION NOW

Before They Can See Mr. Cleveland_Rumors of a Compromise on Silver Still Rife-"Sickle" Marshall.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, 1 Washington, October 3, 1893.

Rumors of compromise in the Senate are rife, and each day now brings from some financial seer a new proposition, each providing for silver a very cleverly proportioned deal and closing of course with the repeal of the Sherman law. The opinion of many of the habitues of the capitol is that some one of the propositions will be accepted and that after a vote early next week the Senate will take a recess for a few weeks. The house will then have passed the repeal of the Federal election laws, and will join the Senate in recess.

All of these theories, however, of compromise come from the silver men and the extremely conservative advocates of the repeal, while Senator Voorhes and the leaders for unconditional repeal pro-test that only a straight repeal will be considered and that they will begin to draw in the lines on Monday next. What the final outcome will be no mortal man can now determine, but the sliver

tites are clamoring for compromise and the friends of repeal are firm.

The latest proposition offered looking toward compromise comes from Senator Manderson, and embraces in the main many of the features of the Faulknet

amendment.

It proposes the coinage of 2,500,000 silver dollars each month for three years, the coinage of the seignlorage in the Treasury—about \$54,000,000—into subsidiary coins, the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 and, of course, the repeat of the purchasing clause of the Sherman

In the House the debate upon the Federal election laws is rounding up well to the partisan and sectional point, but day after day the House is nearly deserted, except by the leaders in the fight and the personal friends of the

speakers. The President has issued another order regarding visitors to the White House, and this time the representatives and renators are treated to a similar dose to that administered to the horde of office-seekers which thronged the presidential abode last spring. The re-cent order provides that no congressman shall be permitted to call upon the Presi-dent until be has first explained his mission to Private Secretary Thurber, and upon the judgment alone of that distinguished clerk shall rest the question of a talk with the "old man" himself. The congressmen are very much provoked at the order, especially as Mr. Thurber, has continually been the but Thurber has continually been the but of newspaper jests, all tending to show how little capacity and judgment he had in thece matters, and the recent arrival of little Esther formed the cli-max of the jokes upon the nervous little man from Michigan. Mr. Cleveland evidently thinks that about all of the applications have been filed, and ha applications have been med, and has concluded that when he is ready to make an appointment he can easily have an interview at his request with the interested member. This is all right as far as it goes, but frequently a congressman has reason for talking with the President upon matters that are of very real invariance to him personally and great importance to him personally, and yet, which may not suggest themselves as being of much moment to the suave but impractical and inexperienced young man in the outer office. It is said that quite a number of the senators have rivately expressed the determination of to go and submit their reasons for all upon the President to his cier They claim that their judgment in the matter is sufficient and when they go o the White House with matters of

The Ways and Means Committee of the The Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate this morning each considered a joint resolution permitting the foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair to sel such of their exhibits as they deemed it and providing a remittance of one hal of the duty imposed upon such exhibits as are sold. The brief submitted with the as are soid. The brief submitted with the joint resolution was drawn by Colone Alex. D. Anderson, and recites the fact that a similar resolution was adopted after the centennial in 1856, and that many of the foreign exhibitors brought a greater display than they otherwis escape the expense of repacking, shippi to the seaboard, and transportation ba to their respective countries. Both committees made a favorable report upon the resolution.

Congressman Meredith secured the removal of two fourth class postmaster to-day in Fairfax county, but was con pelled to bring charges against each them before the changes were accorplished. In the case of the office at Chan illy he charged the removal of the post office of over a mile from the desired location, and in the Vienna office, he charged that the postmaster did not at tend properly to the duties of the office The charges in each case were, of course made by the patrons, and simply filed and called to the attention of the Depart

ment by the congressman. Hon. J. W. Marshall returned to-day from Spotsylvania C. H., where he yes terday addressed the political meeting there. Mr. Marshall spoke for two hours and his speech is highly spoken of by those who were present. He reports th Democrats of that section as in good working order, and predicts big majorities for State Senator Little, and also Mr. Solon T. Coleman, the Democratic nomi nee for the House of Delegates, Mr. Marshall was in Spotsylvania ove

unpleasantness on which occasion he came out second best. He was soon minging with the comrades of the "day that tried men's souls" when that grand old county was but a fire-scarred and battle-scarred wilderness. Yesterday he not only added lustre to the fame so dearly bought on his former visit but gained another name as well. Cyclone Jim" Marshall will be known henceforth in Spotsylvania as "Sickle Jim" and this is the way it happened. "Who is that large man over there?" asked one of the sovereigns of Spotsylvania of Squire —, who is the recognized authority on all subjects that arise for discussion in that county, that is Sickle Jim Marshall," replie 'Squire. "Sickle Jim? Why do they call him that?" "Because he talks so fast and mows down every one in his path," replied the 'Squire, who was certain that he had Cyclone's name right, as the reason so readily given showed.

Marshall will call upon President Mr. Marshall will call upon President Cleveland to-morrow, but as yet does not know for what purpose he goes, as the request from the White House to call did not state the reason why his presence was desired. It is more than likely, however, that some appointments in his district are to be reached, and possibly his post office charges about which he once spoke to Mr. Bissell have finally been taken up.

as much time to the Virginia State cam-paign as he would otherwise have done. The final voting which takes place on Monday next will brevent his appeara-ance at Fincastle as has been announc-ed.

A new and novel wason for the intro duction by Mr. Tucker of this repeal bill is given by the New York Tribune, which paper, after scoring Mr. Tucker for pushing the matter at this time, declares that his single purpose was that of fathering the interests of Colonel O'Ferrall. It is certainly true that one must go away from home to hear the news.

from home to hear the news.

The following Nov h Carolinians are registered here to-day on their journey to the World's Fair; Messrs. J. P. McDowell and W. T. McDowell, of Tarboro, Dr. M. R. Braswell, of Rocky Mount, J. W. Grainger and Miss Grainger, of Kinston, L. H. Cutler, Newberne, and W. S. Chady, k. Beaufort.

Mr. L. P. Steam and his wife of Newberne.

S. Chade k, Beaufort.
Mr. L. P. Steam and his wife, of Newport News, are in the city. Mr. Steam, who has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs at Newport News, will assume the duties of the office about

November 1st.

Honorable D. Gardiner Tyler called at
the Post-office Department this morning
and again urged that the Williamsburg and again ursed that the Williamsburg post-office matter be disposed of at once. The following aprointments are the result of a visit to th. Navy Department: Mr. W. C. Arrington, to be special ordinance man; Mr. S. Belle, receiving clerk, and Mr. L. A. Hall, ill clerk, vice Hatton, resigned, at the Norfolk navy yard. Honorable Loyd T. Smith, of Northumberland county, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the First Virginia district, is in the city. He expected to a company the Honorable W. A. Jones on his visit to the World's Fair, but engagements, professional and political, its, professional and political,

J. T. Shumate has been appointed post-master at Glen Lyn, Giles county, Va., vice L. P. Spangier, resigned.

H. L. W.

KOPE ELIAS' CONFIRMATION. A Bitter Contest Before the Senate Com mittee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3 .- The alleged contest between Senators Ransom and Vance over the nemination of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Weslector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of North Corolina, broke out afresh this morning in the Senate Committee on Pinance, which has charge of such nomirations, and of which committee Mr. Vance is a member. The nomination of Mr. Kope Erias to fill this place was made by the Presi lent about the middle of August, the appointment being credited to Senator Bansom, who is an administration senator. Naturally Senatorius trailor senator. administration senator. Naturally Sena-tor Vance, who is opposed to the admin-istration on the silver question, is op-posed to the confirmation of Mr. Elias, but, it is said, places his objections on grounds higher than politics and attacks his confidentions for the important office. is qualifications for the important office. contest, for Mr. Settle, the only Repub-Hean representative from North Carolina, is said to be as hostile to Mr. Ellas as is Senator Vance. In the event, then, that Mr. Settle is able to command the almost solid strength of the Republican vote and Mr. Vance the silver Democrats, it would appear that Mr. Elias would have a hard road to travel in reach-

Almost the entire time of the committee was consumed to-day in the cussion of this case, and nothing definite was accomplished. Mr. Elias was before the committee himself and made a statement; and when the committee adjourned a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Vance and Joses (Arts, remained to continus the hearing. A full report of all that Mr. Elias had to say was made by a stenographer, and this, in connection

with some voluminous documentary evidence, will be laid before the committee at its next meeting.

The charge against Mr. Elias is that of unprofessional conduct in the management of certain matters in his capacity as attorney. He answered these charges fully, but whether to the satisfaction of will be no special meeting of the commit tee, as has been rumored, for the pur pose of considering this case, and it will take the usual course, going over until

A CHANGE OF POLICY. The Cabinet Officers Must Make Federal

Appointments. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.-The President has made a radical change in the matter of Federal appointments. He proposes hereafter to accept the recompartments to which the appointments resonally on the merits of the applicants in each individual case and making the election himself. He pursued this latter ourse during his first administration, and undertook to continue it in this, but the pressure upon him for office has become belled, in the interest of his health, to bandon the task and to divide the work of filling the offices among his eight as-sistants in the Cabinet. In this he adopts the policy of President Harrison and nearly all of his predecessors in the White House, who quickly realized the hopeless ess of passing personally on the many

thousand appointments at their disposal. Senators and representatives in Congress and politicians generally have been ar-formed of the new order of things, and now instead of making personal appears to the President, they direct their best energies to securing the indorsement of the members of the Cabinet having jurisliction in the matter. This plan divides the work among eight men, and gives the President more time to devote to the coasideration of the general business of the government. Although it adds to the omicial burden of the Cabinet ministers, it is said to be a responsibility they are perfectly willing to assume.

It is said at the White House that there is no truth in the court that the

is no truth in the report that the Presi-den has curtailed the visiting privileges of members of Congress, and that they can readily secure an audience with him on public business not pertaining to office.

Argentine's Rebellion Suppressed. LONDON, Oct. 5.—Senor L. L. Domin guez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain has received the following dispatch, dated october 2d, from the Argentine Minister October 2d, from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs: "The city of Rosario,

of which the rebels had possession, sur-rendered yesterday without resistance, on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been paci-fied and the whole republic is now quist. The government has been supported by the prople. The army and navy remained BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 3 .- Alem, the

Radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

Plano Manufacturers Fall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-Leopoid Peck and Henry P. Sondheim, composing the firm of Hardman, Peck & Co., piano manufac-138 Fifth avenue, Nos. 63 and 635 west Forty-eighth street, and 618 to 634, inclusive, west Forty-ninth street, made an assignment to-day to Joseph Ullman, with preferences to the Mercantile and Second National Banks and Wil-liam Kraus for debts due them.

North Carolina Postmasters. spoke to Mr. Bissell have finally been taken up.

Congressman Tucker has been much disturbed at the fact that the conduct and discursion of the repeal of the Federal election laws have prevented his giving Kingston, N. C.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

GREAT DEVASTATION WROUGHT IN LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA.

Shipping Interests on the Coasts Suffer Greatly_Many Lives Reported Lost in Louisiana.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 3.-The most d structive storm that Pensacola has experienced in twenty years began at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and raged with incressed fury until a late hour yesterday evening. The nearest approach to yesterday's gale was the storm of 1881. The storm had been brewing since Saturday. Hard rains fell Saturday af-ternoon and Sunday put a storm of such great intensity as was not expected by

At 4 A. M. yesterday the wind freshened and the rain increased in force. By A. M. a terrific southeast gale was blow ing, which continued at the rate ing, which continued at the rate of inty riles an hour until floon, when the wind shifted to the south and increased to sixty miles an hour. Between 2 and 3 P. M. it began to shift to the southwest and at 2:45 the storm had reached its climax, the wind at this time having reached a velocity of 66 miles an hour. The rain fell in torrents and was swept in blinding sheets through the streets.

At the bay front people stood in a

At the bay front people stood in a drenching rain watching the mighty elements in their work of destruction. No loss of life has been reported, but upon every street uprooted trees, broken fences and roofless buildings testify to the storm's force. On Payten-street when storm's force. On Bayten-street wharf the large building used by Warren & Co. for smoking fish was blown into the bay. for smoking fish was blown into the bay, it was stored with cured fish and their loss will be great. On the same wharf a dwelling and its contents were lifted from its foundation and dropped into the bay. The greatest damage was on the bay; the Portuguese bark Josephine and the Norwegian bark Withemia being blown on the beach. One of the vessels is in a dangerous position, but it is thought that both can be floated. The fishing smack Isabella, is also on the beach. Before the storm reached its height several steam-Isabella, is also on the beater better asstorm reached its height several steamships, that were taking on cargo, raised steam and ran down to the lower bay, where they had plenty of sea room. Every stick of timber in the bay was cast adrift, and is now strewn along the beaches for miles. Railroad communica-tions are cut off. The mail train on the Pensacola and Atlantic road, which left here for Jacksonville yesterday morning at 4:30, could get no further than Bohemin, on the bay shore, and was com-pelled to return. The 1:35 P. M. train on the Louisville and Nashville also enthe Louisvine and was compelled countered washouts and was compelled to return to this city. The only train reaching the city during the day was from the North, at 4:35.

All telegraph communication was cut off before 19 A. M. yesterday, both com-panies wires being down in all directions and no news of the storm could be sent out last night.

WRECK AND RUIN WEGUGHT. Appalling Destruction of Property Along the Gulf Coast. MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 3 .- The details

of the storm which broke with such fury over the Gulf coast Monday morning and raged with increasing fury for live or six hours are just beginning to come in, and, as was feared, indications are that the loss of life in the lowlands east of the city has been very great. There is no doubt that it will be fully a Week or longer before the full story of the storm, with its attendant tales of destruc-tion, will be fully told. The sun rose clear and bright, as if endeavoring, by its radiance, to dispel the gloom cast over the city yesterday by the wind and the waves. The inundated portion of the city, early presented an animated appearance the work of cleaning out the sediments from the stores deposited by the receding water and the debris from the streets was pushed with that energy and vigor that characterizes the average Mobilian. The damaged goods were re-moved from the stores and warehouses to places where they could be dried out Bridge hands and section hands were busy along Commerce street repairing the damage to the cuiverts, bridges and roadbed of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which runs along this street for nearly a mile. Among the casualties to shipping, the following are all that are known up to the present time: East-ern Shore steamer, Crescent City, beached on the western shore of the bay, two miles below the city; river steamers Lee and Lotus, driven on the marshes high and dry, about two miles above the city, and will probably both be a total loss tug Coionei Woodruff, driven in the marshes, and may be floated; the sloop yacht Annie L., owned by T. M. Mar-shall, almost bottom up, near the mouth of Chickasaboque creek, and may possi-bly be saved in a damaged condition. In addition to these vessels, quite a number of barges were blown in the marshes that line both banks of the river north of the city, and one of the barges used in the dredging work on the channel was also blown high and dry on the

eastern shore a quarter of a mile below The beautiful shell road which wound along the western shore of the Mobile Bay for a distance of nine miles through glades of moss-festooned magnolias, is almost a total wreck, involving a los that if it can be replaced at all, which is extremely doubtful, will involve an outlay of between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. To-day is is washed out, and where the road once wound around the Lends of the shore, are nothing but masses of logs and driftwood piled in a most extricable confusion, while across that portion of the road which the storm has left intact, trees have been blown down in a tangled net-work of foliage, that makes passing, even on foot, very dif-Communication direct between Mobile

and New Orleans by rail and wire has been totally cut off, and will probably not be resumed for weeks to come. Between this city and Scranton the Western Union has been also a male left standing. tween this city and Scranton the Western Union has barely a pole left standing, though the Postal fared somewhat better. Between Venetia and Scranton, thirty or forty houses were blown down, but no lives have been reported lost. At various towns along the route tweive churches were wrecked, five of them being located at Grand Bay. In Scranton and at East Pascagoula, four miles distant on the Sound, houses were blown down, stores flooded, and stocks damaged, while at East Pascagoula, which is the port of stores flooded, and stocks damaged, while at East Pascagoula, which is the port of entry, the entire beach is said to have been wrecked. The losses at the two points are said to reach \$100,000. The L. & N. railroad bridge across Pascagoula is slightly damaged, two or three years having been loosened and hadly spans having been loosened and badly washed. Between Scranton and West Pascagouia, a distance of about five miles, three miles of track and road-bed have been washed away. There is a three-masted schooner across the track at

West Pascagoula. West Fascagouia.

There are no authentic reports from points south of Mobile on the Louisville and Nashville road except that two hundred and sixty spans of the Siloxi bridge are washed away. The damage to the Louisville and Nashville railroad is beyond computation at this time. Reports from Montgomery are to the effect that the bridge across Three-Mile creek is the bridge across Three-Mile creek is damaged, and that a portion of the Ten-

sas bridge is washed away. There are four hundred trees across the track be-tween Bay Linette and Gyas creek, a dis-tance of about ten miles. No trains can get any further south than Linette, and

several washouts are reported.

A row-boat trip of the marshes made to-day by an experienced newspaper re-porter reveals a tale of desolation and death that will almost equal those out a month ago from Savannah and the sea islands. Every point touched, houses were completely gone, while the upper eastern shore was swept as if by a Western cyclone. From Blakely, as far southeast as reports could be had, the natives report only death and destruction. For niles inland the trees are laid low and much loss of life is reported all along the The rumors over there place the loss of life at fifty, but possi-bly not more than twenty-five have peri-ished. This side of Blakely, in the marshes, whole families have been swept away, and the actual loss of life will proaway, and the actual loss of life will pro-bably never be known. The reporter who made the trip rescued several children and tied up two unknown bodies—one of a girl aged seventeen, the other of a man aged about thirty-five, both appa-rently Germans. Five of the children, the eldest not over eight years of age, were found tied together in the marsh opposite the mouth of Spanish river. They said their father and mother had gone in a boat after the house. They could give no intelligible account of themselves, being evidently Germans. A little further up

the river two more children were rescued.
Where these children came from could not be learned as the only family known to reside on the point where they were found was that of Mr. Desson, whose wife was drowned. There was a manilla man and his family who lived a little distance up the shore who were reported drowned, and the children are probably theirs, but speaking no English, these children could not make themselves understood. The children were taken to the house of a widow on Pole Cat Bay, whose house remained intact. In the upper delta of the rivers, debouching into Mobile bay, the rivers, debouching into Mobile bay, the streams are reported to be full of floating bedding, furniture and household effects, showing that the reports of suffering and death from this quarter are badly overstated. Owing to the sparseness of the settlement of these sparseness of the settlement of these marshes and their unaccessibility ex-cept by means of small sail or row boats, it is probable that many have per-ished and whose identity will never be The spots inhabited by the marsh gar-

deners are only a few feet above main low water, and the houses are generally built of pilings as a precaution against high tides. So far only one family, the Bandgles, are known to have escaped death.

Their continued absence from their accustomed places in the market-house

will probably be the only way in which their fate will ever be ascertained. In this city there was great damage done to the shade trees, and many valuable pecan trees were blown down and beautiful flower gardens wrecked. One house though many were partially or wholly

An attempt was made to-day to gather from the merchants some approximate estimate of their losses, but it was soon found impossible to get anything like a correct estimate in this way, as many of them were unable to form any estimate. There is no doubt that the damage will reach at least a quarter of a million dol-This is a very conservative estimate, and may be largely excee

mate, and may be larkely exceeded.

The Plant Line steamship Florida and
Fruit Importing Company's atcamer Nica-ragua, the former from Tampa and the latter from Bluefield, arrived to-day about thirty-six hours over-due. They report having encountered the storm about thirty miles of Mobile bar, which is said to have been about the centre of the storm. They report that the wind was blowing a hundred miles an hour, and the waves running mountains high. Both steamers rode the storm out without damage.

DISASTROUS STORM IN LOUISIANA.

Many Lives Lost...An Awful Destruction of

Property and Crops. NEW YORK, Oct. 3 .- The Sun's special from New Orleans says: A terriffic storm struck New Orleans late Sunday night, coming from the northeast, and raged here all night and part of yesterday, sweeping to the south from here along the line of the Mississippi river, through the parish of Plaquemine to the Gulf. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited this part of the country, and, as far as can be learned, twenty-four or more persons were killed, and probably three times as many wounded, some fatally. The wind had reached the velocity of forty-eight miles an hour at 8 o'clock Sunday night, when the anemometer of the weather bureau was destroyed, and it constantly increased in force until 2 A. M., when its velocity was estimated at sixty miles an hour. The crash of sheds and buildings blown down, trees torn up, houses unroofed, caused intense alarm, and most of the population of the city remained up all night expecting their houses to be blown down. Among the buildings destroyed was Sara-paru-street Market, which crushed several buildings in its fall; Burdette-street Mission church, the cotton yards sheds of the Northeastern railroad, Coleman's of the Northeastern rainfold, Coleman boiler-shop, the Pythian Hotel, and a number of other buildings unroofed. The Revenment levee, on Lake Pontchartrain, which protects New Orleans from washed away. overflow on the rear, was washed away, water sweeping over it fifteen feet or more. Many of the yachts there were sunken or injured. The track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was The track of the badly washed for fifteen miles, and it will be several days before it can run trains. Three deaths, one person wounded, severely if not fatally, is the mortality record in New Orieans. Below the city it is far worse, especially in Plaque-mine. Here the wind reached a veloc-mine there is no punded and

mine. Here the wind reached a velocity of one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour, sweeping everything before it. The parish seat of justice, Pointe A'La Hache, with a population of 2,000, is the worst sufferer. In the town not a single house escaped injury. The court-house and Catholic church, the princ ipal buildings in the town, and some twenty other buildings, were destroyed, and the situation was so threatening the greater part of the people, fearing destr in their buildings, camped out in the street all night in the heavy rain. air is filled with debris, and the wind is blowing so fiercely that many of them had to anchor themselves against trees to prevent being blown away. Four grown people are known to have been killed in Pointe A'La Hache, and several children, how many is not exactly known. Among the killed are Mrs. Leon La Franche, wife of one of the leading mer-chants of the town, and Mrs. E. Levanders, wife of a well-known lawyer, is probable that the mortality wil greatly increased when news is received from far away settlements on the Gulf coast below Pointe A'La Hache, in the

THE FEVER SPREADING.

A TREMENDOUS OUTBREAK OF THE BPIDEMIC HOURLY EXPECTED.

Wet Weather Continues, Which is Favorable to an Increase... Fifteen New Cases and Three Deaths in Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Oct. 3 .- Three deaths were officially reported to-day, Miss Rosa Nisi, the infant of Blont Bowen, and Mrs. Emma Willis, all white. Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported

to-day, as follows: Whites-Miss Ella Ford, Willie Lucre, Harold Morgan, Mrs. J. J. Spears, Fred. Winchester, Theo. Johannessen, J. B.

Mock (relapsed.) Colored-Thomas Fisher, Elsey Camphield, Sallie Winchester, Mary Reddish, Priscilla Reynolds, William Moore, Elbert Robbins, Joseph Carpenter, Discharged-Murray Farlow, Mary Nelson, Mrs. Iver-

Murray Farlow, Mary Nelson, Mrs. Iversen Wallace, William Winchester—all
white; and Wesley Highsmith, colored.
There were three physicians, Surgeon
Murray, and Surgeon Faget and Dr.
Hugh Burford, absent from to-day's meeting. Surgeon Murray was attending to
matters at Gardi and Jesup. Surgeon
Faget was on Jekyl Island, and Dr. Burford was on St, Simon's Island. Had
these physicians been able to report their
cases found in the twenty-four hours cases found in the twenty-four hours passed since the last meeting, a large increase would have resulted. Dr. Burford low fever under treatment on Jekyl Island. Only five, as far as the correspondent knows to date, have been reported

to the Health Board, Surgeon Faget is attending them.
Something has caused a difficulty in getting the names and locations of these patients. Without regard to the effect it will have on any one's property, the correspondent feels justified in reporting every case he authoritatively learns ex-ists, without considering the localities thus affected. There are now sighty-two cases under treatment; discharged, 42; died, 14. Total, 138. Ratio of deaths,

Wet weather continues, and an increase from fifty to one hundred cases at one time can be daily expected. The force of physicians is now badly overworked. Surgeon Murray has not slept, except on car seats on special trains, in four days and nights. Surgeon Faget and all the local physicians are under-going a terrible physical and mental strain, but they do not complain. Bur-geon Murray is marshaling his forces to meet a tremendous outbreak hourly ex-pected. All the local immunes who pected. All the local immines was have volunteered as nurses are awaiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Booth, of Shreveport, La., and Dr. Wall, a local physician, of Tampa, Fia., are aroute to Brunswick, under Surgeon Murray's Instructions. Local Physician Lincoln, of Sayannah, has been ordered to Jesup to assist at that point. Alexander Beck, of Atlanta, arrived to-day, to assist Dr. J. W. James in his treatment with Dr. Sauche's Oxydonoor victory Both of these gentlemen are unacclimated and non-immunes, but have such confidence in their instruments that they an-

dence in their massesses, the property of the dence in their masses, and the morning from Fancy Bluff and stated that Mr. C. J. Doorflinger, reported with yellow fever, years and aria. Surgeon Murray left to the control to the control of the state of t only has maiaria. Surgeon Murray lett this morning at 4 o'clock for Gardi to in-vestigate a suspicious case there, and from Gardi he will proceed to Jesup. from Gardi he will proceed to Jesup-Surgeon Dessaure will go from the hos-pital at Camp to Wareshoro, Dr. Hugh Burford is on St. Simon's Island, Sur-geon Faget is on Jekyl Island. These four being absent prevent several cases from being reported. There will be a large number of cases reported to-morrow when all the physicians return to Bruns-

Six Cases in Jesup.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Jesup, Ga., says: Surgeon Murray arrived this morning on a special train from Brunswick, and visited the suspicious cases. He reports six well-developed cases of yellow fever. He has asked for a special train to take all who desire to leave for detention at Waynesville. A strong cordon will be placed around the city and no one will be permitted to leave except through the

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 3,-An official inspection by a surgeon of the Marine hospital service shows that there are no cases of suspicious sickness at Waresboro or Waycross.

The Epidemie at Other Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Active measures are being taken by the Marine Hospital Service to prevent the spread of contagion from Jesup, Gu., where one death from yellow fever resulted Saturday night, and was proven by the autopsyheld Sunday, and where six other cases were reported. Surgeon-General Wyman has ordered Dr. Lincoln from Savannah to Jesup to act as sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital Service. Drs. samuels and Murray are already there. A small The Epidemie at Other Places and Murray are already there. A small

and Murray are already there. A small quarantine station is ready for use—cots, tents, etc., having been sent from waynes, ville. Instructions have been given all railroads to allow no trains to stop at Jesup except such as may be necessary to put off supplies. Inspectors have also been detailed to watch all trains so that refugees may not escape and carry the contagion with them.

The department has been unometally advised of rumors of cases at Waycross, Waresboro, Gardi and Belle Vista, Dr. De Saussure was sent to investigate Wayeross and Waresboro and Dr. Alurray was to-day not only at Jesup, but investigated the alleged suspicious cases at Gardi and Belle Vista, both of which are on the line between Brunswick and Jesup.

Two additional immune doctors have been ordered to report to Surgeon Murray for duty, one of them being Acting-Assistantduty one of them being acting agent. La.

In response to an inquiry. Acting Assistant. Surgeon Kenan wires Surgeon-teneral wyman from Darien, a short distance from Brunswick, that that place was healthy, and every effort was being put forth to keep away refugees. Authority was given to employ additional guards if

it became necessary. More Certificates Canceled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.-The Clearing House Loan Committee to-day cans certificates aggregating \$1,020,000 for the day. Total now outstanding, \$23,000,000. Certificates to the amount of \$1,829,000 were called for to-morrow.

Belgium Coal Miners Strike. HRUSSELS, Oct. 3. - Thousands of coal miners are quitting work to join the strikers in the Charleroi and Borinage

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. The temperature as recorded at The

Times office yesterday was as follows: 9 A. M., 60; 12 M., 83; 3 P. M., 79; 6 P. M., 74; 9 P. M., 65; midnight, 62 Average, 7014. WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—For Virginia and North Carolina: Rain, cooler, increasing easterly winds, changing to southwest on the North Carolina